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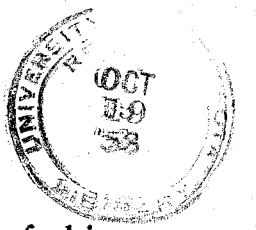

THE UNESCO HOAX IN OUR SCHOOLS

By FELIX WITTMER

THE LOS ANGELES BOARD OF EDUCATION voted on January 13 of this year to ban Unesco publications from the city's public schools. On the other hand, a well-financed national campaign to promote the wider use of these publications in the schools is now in progress.

Thus the issue, which was brought to a head in December of last year is joined. It was then that the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association issued an official pamphlet, *The United Nations, Unesco and American Schools.* It advocates the teaching of world issues in conformity with United Nations' policies, the study of the United Nations' structure and documents, and the use of Unesco publications in schools. In this championship of the UN, the NEA enjoys the cooperation of interlocking and associated educational organizations.

Besides nationwide groups, from the (socialistic) National Planning Association to the (free enterprise) Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the following fifteen academic and educational societies are represented on the U.S. National Commission on Unesco: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, American Association of School Administrators, American Association of University Women, American Council on Education, American Council of Learned Societies, American Federation of Teachers, American Political Science Association, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, Educational Film Library Association, National Association of Student Councils, National Catholic Education Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Education Association of the United States, and Social Science Research Council.

However, the responsibility for encouraging our academic societies to promote Unesco rests with Congress; for the U.S. National Commission for Unesco was set up according to an act of the 79th Congress under Public Law 565. The intellectual and practical stewardship of this formidable array of public societies, in UN matters, has been largely the concern of the American Association for the United Nations, which from its beginning has been under the directorship of Professor C. M. Eichelberger, of New York University.

Clark Eichelberger, who plays a leading role at nationwide, statewide and local conferences assembled to boost the UN, is typical of the UN educational leaders. He is not a conscious supporter of the Communist causes. During the time of the Stalin-Hitler

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alliance, to the chagrin of the *Daily Worker,* he was secretary of the William Allen White Committee, which was instrumental in aligning citizens on the side of the anti-Nazi, anti-Soviet, pro-war forces. But before and after this interlude Professor Eichelberger, fatuously clinging to his rhapsodic faith in compromise with our uncompromising Communist foe, has sponsored Communist fronts. He was on the National Advisory Board of the American Youth Congress before the Soviet-Nazi honeymoon, and after the war he endorsed the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Unlike Professor Eichelberger, the majority of our professors and educators who, through the above-mentioned fifteen organizations (though in many cases against their will) collectively champion the teaching about the UN apparatus, have never sponsored any front. They are loyal citizens of the U.S.A. Superintendent Jansen of New York City, for instance, who ranks among the foremost members of NEA's Educational Policies Commission, has been for many years a target of opprobrious attacks from the pink and scarlet fringe of his own colleagues. To condemn an entire profession would be senseless and reckless; it is more rewarding to re-examine the attributes of UN and Unesco teaching in our schools.

THE OFFICIAL NEA pamphlet leaves little doubt that our educators have the promotion of American ideals in mind; however, in the disguise of these ideals, the Trojan horse is ever so smoothly led inside the precincts of American education. Men like Jansen hope to awaken America's youth to the fact that it is wise to study the rest of the world with an unprejudiced mind; that other nations have made significant contributions to civilization; and that we must do our best to cooperate with them in the pursuit of peace.

We would indeed be sterile and ossified if we believed that whatever is not American is therefore automatically inferior to our way. We would be hopelessly unfit for the shaping of a world policy if we were unable to cultivate respect and even admiration for ways which are not ours. We would be incompetent fools if we ever forgot that world politics, like all politics, necessitates compromise.

The elementary error in the concept of educators who have officially adopted the sponsorship of the UN and Unesco derives from the notion that the UN represents an enlightened world policy in behalf of peace. Unfortunately, they ignore the fact that the UN was schemed by the then Deputy Director of our State Department's Office of Special Political Affairs, Alger Hiss, who, with his accomplices in our Government, was much more responsible for the drafting of directive and binding documents, from Bretton Woods through the Yalta betrayal to the San Francisco Conference, than is at this time known.

There would be nothing basically wrong with a body such as the UN if it were not infested with characters who conspire to undermine the concept of individual free-

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dom, and to infringe upon the sovereignty of nations. In some cases compromise is a virtue; in others it is suicide. It is a virtue to work out a compromise with foreign nations without interfering with the cherished customs of the peoples concerned; it is foolhardy to compromise with those who plot the destruction of the values which we hold most dear.

Logically, the USSR itself has refrained from joining Unesco. It is unthinkable that those who serve the cause of world dictatorship and the banishment of individual rights can cooperate in the making of textbooks with those who wish to safeguard these rights. The Muscovites would first have to admit that they have never ditched the program of the Communist International.

The dirty work of propagating through Unesco publications those insipid generalities which blur the issue of our fundamental conflict with the totalitarian concepts is being done by Soviet satellites. They are represented in Unesco. It goes without saying that anything that might impede the conspiratorial activities of world Communism could not pass the censorship of such Unesco distributors as Kultura, P. O. Box 148, Budapest 62, or Orbis, Narodni 37, Prague 1. The UN Information Centers at Hohlovski Pereulok, Appt. 36, Moscow; Pansak 5, Prague and Hoza 35, Warsaw, will not under any circumstances permit the distribution of any publication which honestly explores the avenues toward world peace on which free men might proceed.

It is consequently ridiculous that American schools — as many of them do — should use the Unesco pamphlet series *Toward World Understanding,* published by Columbia University Press. While none of these pamphlets is openly inimical to the United States, every one of them undermines our traditions; all of them ignore our basic conflict with world Communism. If they had been written by individuals who believe strongly in the fundamentals of our Constitution, they would indicate how far we can go in dealing with other nations, and that in any case it is our American duty to be on guard, not to compromise even slightly the fundamentals of our form of government. These pamphlets, which Congressman A. S. J. Carnahan (Dem., Mo.) had the naiveté to defend in the *Congressional Record* of April 1st, 1952, disregard the tenets of our Constitution (by means of scrupulous negligence) and therefore spread confusion. They are the tools of a grisly hoax. They are, in spirit, anti-American.

THE BRITISH MATERIALIST, Julian Sorell Huxley, who was the first Secretary General of Unesco, on page 61 of his official monograph, *Unesco: Its Purpose and its Philosophy,* defines the two opposing philosophies of our century. As he states it, we are involved in the struggle of individualism versus collectivism; Americanism versus Communism; Christianity versus Marxism. Then, in an adaptation of dialectic materialism, Huxley says: "Can this conflict be avoided, these opposites be reconciled, this antithesis be resolved in a higher synthesis? I believe not only that this can happen, but that, through the inexorable dialectic of evolution, it must happen."

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So far Mr. Huxley who, in politics, may still be a good scientist. The evolution of civilization (dialectically or otherwise) has led men to the peak of individual freedom, as guaranteed in the American way of life, i.e., individualism, capitalism, and Christianity. The Russian way (which Huxley might better have called the Soviet way), i.e., collectivism, Communism or Marxism, has proved to be a lapse into the ancient barbarities of tyranny.

The ideological hocus pocus of Unesco which would mix vinegar with milk, turpentine with wine, and cyanide with ice cream, is typical of those scholars who apply the methods of the physical sciences to the study of man, as if the latter were in no way distinguished from the ape. No wonder that we are in danger of rapidly falling from the apex of the vision which is embedded in our Constitution, if we forget that man is distinct from the animal, and that only man, who has a personality of his own, creates civilization.

AS MATTERS NOW STAND, there is no end to the platitudes which are being offered in our high schools in yearlong preparation for United Nations week, and in our college seminars and institutes on the United Nations. The college of the community in which this writer lives holds annual summer institutes on the United Nations. A replica of Columbia Teachers College, it trains the prospective high school teachers of New Jersey. Elvira K. Fradkin, close friend of Clark M. Eichelberger, is the director of the Institute. In her latest book, *A World Airlift,* Mrs. Fradkin, "insisting on compromise" with the Soviet Union, speciously pleads for Unapp, which stands for United Nations Air Police Patrol. She believes that both the U.S.A. and the USSR will be perfectly happy to share the joyous duties of this airy scheme because (as she seems to know by some way of intuition) none is strong enough to beat the other.

During World War II, when we supplied the Soviet Union with lend-lease material to the tune of eleven billion dollars, our aviators were not permitted over Russian territory, except for one U.S. base at Poltava, from which our airmen flew exactly two missions. Now, presumably, they would be welcome. And we, presumably, would love to have Soviet Russian airmen "patrol" our American land, confident that they have sprouted most angelic, non-atomic wings. Conservative ladies of the community are reported to "go wild" over Elvira Fradkin's UN institute. And the teachers of the State, who receive State authorized "credit" for attending it, go back to their schools to prepare our American youth for the Huxleyan compromise with Communism.

Thus the indoctrination of the teachers, and through them all the little school children of the country, proceeds. The rejection of Unesco publications by the Los Angeles Board will undoubtedly be followed by similar action by other boards and other loyal teaching groups, when the inherent fraud of the current official fad is brought to light. The American tradition is far too strong for this Unesco propaganda to counteract. And the American parent is still too jealous of her child's education to permit it to be perverted by the "liberals".

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HUMAN EVENTS

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor* FRANK CHODOROV, *Associate Editor*

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OCT 19 '53

Wisconsin Portent: The victory of the Democrat in the by-election in Wisconsin yesterday is a defeat for Eisenhower. It is not necessarily a defeat for Republican conservatives. This — at least — was the spot reaction of observers in the Capital as the returns came in a few hours ago.

The conservatives — so runs the argument — have not lost the seat, for they haven't held the seat for twenty-five years. The by-election was called to fill the seat held since 1928 by Representative Merlin Hull, who died last winter. Hull had been a member of the Progressive Party, then went over a few years ago with the rest of the Progressives into the GOP. He had a strong personal hold on the district. He was a New Dealer in philosophy and voting record (except foreign affairs). The Democratic candidate for the by-election promised to follow in Hull's groove. The Republican defended the Eisenhower policy in toto. Both candidates avoided mention of McCarthy and McCarthyism. The GOP candidate — it is reported — waged a dull, stand-by-the-President campaign.

The outcome is a defeat for Eisenhower because the Republican candidate and party made support of him an issue. It is also a defeat because such support is the line being laid down by the New Deal Republicans who surround Ike and who are barely distinguishable from New Deal Democrats.

The outcome is not necessarily a defeat for the Republicans because the GOP candidate pursued the wrong course in its campaign. They can recover their stance if they recognize the facts. Months ago, this column warned that Republicans in the Middle West who had opposed much of the Ike program — particularly the foreign policy — felt strong in their districts, whereas those who blindly followed the White House were weak. If — it is suggested — the GOP candidate in the by-election had carried on a fighting campaign, attacking the foreign policy, he might well have won.

If the conservative Republican candidates pursue an *independent* GOP course in future by-elections and in next year's Congressional elections, then they stand a chance of winning. If they fail to do so, then yesterday's Wisconsin by-election is a portent.

Secretary of Labor: The appointment of James P. Mitchell to fill the post of Secretary of Labor is not received with acclaim here by those who have long memories. Mitchell served in the industrial personnel division of the Army during World War II. He was a close associate of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg. He was in charge of settling labor disputes and was known as a man who constantly helped labor union representatives to gain their demands under cover of the war effort. Later, his policy as personnel expert for private firms is remembered unfavorably by officials of some of these concerns.

It is feared here that employers throughout the country will get the impression that Mitchell is an "employers' man"; the truth is exactly the contrary — note Walter Reuther's favorable comment on him. Finally, there is some apprehension that this appointment may be the keystone in a design to wreck the Taft-Hartley Act.

Behind the Democratic Party: When Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson talks with Eisenhower about a non-aggression pact with Russia, when young Wagner as Democratic candidate bids for the post of Mayor of New York City in the current crucial election campaign — it should be understood that these men are representatives of a party which is infiltrated by Communists by express orders of the Communist Party, and which has served as a stalking horse of world Communist policy for almost twenty years.

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The Communist Party, despite prosecution of its leaders and exposure of its maneuvers by congressional committees, remains intact. It is vigorously fighting for whatever line its Moscow masters lay down — and the Democratic Party serves as its best conveyor belt to win the Moscow objectives.

Nothing proves this better than the *Party Voice*, a monthly bulletin gotten out by the New York Communist Party, for the instruction and guidance of members of the party. The September number contains a detailed "questions and answers" section on the issues and personalities of the New York mayoralty election.

In the curious prose of Communism, the bulletin prepares the ground for Communists who want to vote for the Democratic Party: "Q. Why is it wrong to draw a mechanical conclusion from the correct general premise that the Democratic Party nationally is controlled by monopoly capital? A. Because such a conclusion forgets that while Big Business controls the top of the Democratic Party, that party's main social base is among the workers and the negro people." And then it goes on to say: "The perspective for the immediate future is that of the unfolding of important struggles among the masses who form the base of the Democratic Party. . . . The Progressive Party, the Communist Party and other progressive forces cannot stand aside from this fight." In other words, the comrades are bidden to get into these "important struggles".

The American Labor Party is one of the other "progressive forces" — another puppet of the Communists. But the *Party Voice* clearly shows that it is not exclusively committed to the ALP; it is missing no bets. It proclaims its vital interest in "the Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, the Americans for Democratic Action".

[The Americans for Democratic Action, the socialistic "ADA", led by Senator Lehman, Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Mrs. Roosevelt, etc., is now regarded by political observers as the organization which controls both the Democratic Party and the Liberal Party in the New York election; and in Philadelphia it controls the Democratic municipal regime of Mayor Joseph Clark, Democrat.]

Is all this simply Communist oratory and boasting? The answer is "no". For the Communist Party is getting on very well in this crucial mayoralty campaign in New York. Before the Democratic primaries, the *Party Voice* called for the victory of Wagner over Mayor Impelliteri, because it would be a blow to "the most reactionary section of the Democratic Party". Wagner then defeated Impelliteri, and now owes a debt to the Commies. In New York last weekend, we learned that fellow-travelers are now infiltrating the Wagner organization.

This does not commit the Commies to vote for Wagner in the election, says the *Party Voice*. The Reds must support the "most advanced" party and its candidate — might be the Liberal Party, or the ALP or Wagner, if he toes the mark. In short, the Commies are up to the same old game which has worked supremely well in the past twenty years — playing one party against the other, and forcing them both to subscribe to important parts of the Communist program.

Those who will have none of this game look to Riegelman, the GOP candidate, and Impelliteri, running on an independent Democratic ticket, as leaders. Their success may depend on how strongly they resist the Communist maneuvers. It may seem strange to talk about a GOP mayor of New York, but political observers last weekend said that, because of the four-way race, the GOP candidate has a real chance this year.

Not Merely Gossip: MacArthur has had nothing to say publicly on the world situation for many months. There have been reports that, discouraged, he has shunned company and kept himself close to his business job. But, now it is reported that he has taken a developing interest in a book about his campaigns in the Pacific being written by General Willoughby (his former G-2 head) and John Chamberlain. It is said that he is giving the authors more and more information and his views on various great events in the Pacific war — so that what amounts to an "authorized" MacArthur book may eventuate. It is understood that the *Saturday Evening Post* is interested in the possibility of running the book as a serial.

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● Dr. J. B. Matthews, former Protestant clergyman and victim of a pro-Communist smear campaign last summer, is preparing to clear himself before the House Un-American Activities Committee later this fall. Matthews last summer promised to document his charge that 7,000 Protestant clergymen have served the purposes of the Communists. Reliable authorities, including Rev. Daniel Poling, editor of the Baptist *Christian Herald*, have said that Matthews could easily support this claim. Now it is reported that Matthews will go further, will produce evidence that not 7,000 but about 10,000 clergymen are involved.

Word of Matthews' progress has obviously frightened the pro-Communist, anti-McCarthy elements. Fearing that Matthews will produce damning evidence, the pro-Red smear ring in the press is now seeking, in advance, to attack his personal character — a typical dodge of the pinkos, when they are in trouble.

● Joe McCarthy made a strong impression on Secretary of the Army Stevens when the Senator delved into the Army Intelligence Service recently. The Wisconsin prober called high brass, including the Chief of G-2, in his efforts to discover who was responsible for red-slanted reports and propaganda gotten out by the Army. Stevens who was called to testify, heard the story from McCarthy's own lips — how the latter had been blocked at every turn when he tried to get information he wanted. Stevens became highly indignant that Army officials should obstruct such efforts on the part of a congressional committee, and swore that he would see that McCarthy's task is made easier. Indeed, Stevens worked himself to such a pitch of indignation that the Senator sought to cool him down. "Please, for your own good, don't go too far. The powers-that-be might crack down on you. And I'd like to see you stay with us", said McCarthy.

All the News that Fits: Former President Herbert Hoover and six other prominent Americans announced they were circulating a petition to be given to President Eisenhower opposing the admission of Red China to the UN. The other signers were Senator H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), Representative Walter Judd (Minn.), Senator John H. Sparkman (Ala.), Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, former Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey and Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan. The story of this announcement got front page coverage in the *New York Herald Tribune* on Wednesday, October 7. But the *New York Times* did not see fit to notice it until Friday, October 9, with a modest story on page 4, tagged on the end of a story about Chou En-Lai, Red leader, with Hongkong dateline.

ADA of the Right?: In New York and Philadelphia last week, we heard much talk about the "Congress of Freedom" which had met in Omaha from October 1 to 4 — that it was remarkable for the dignity of its proceedings, the high type of the persons attending, the intelligence of its discussions. Because its appeal was directed to "men of good will" of all parties, some dubbed it "a conservative ADA".

Well organized by Arnold Kruckman of Washington, and admirably chaired by Col. Archibald B. Roosevelt of Cold Spring Harbor, L.I., N.Y., the assemblage included Mr. Frank Holman, former President of the American Bar Association, Representative Ralph Gwinn (R., N.Y.), John U. Barr, Democratic leader from Louisiana, Mrs. Mary Cain, publisher from Mississippi, Robert B. Dresser of Providence, R.I., and Willis Ballinger, radio commentator from Washington, D.C. Some 500 delegates from 30 different states and over 100 conservative groups attending issued a "declaration of purpose" calling for the protection of America from "international exploitation" and reduction of the "enormous power now concentrated in the Federal Government".

The delegates approved the Bricker Amendment, called the UN "in its present form deplorable and unforgivably shameful", praised the congressional probes of Communism, endorsed the McCarran-Walter immigration act, recommended repeal of the Sixteenth Amendment, called for an end to foreign aid, etc. Arnold Kruckman (Hotel Burlington, Washington, D.C.) was named head of a committee to arrange another meeting of the Congress of Freedom six months hence.

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Beyond Containment by William Henry Chamberlin. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company. $5.00.
Reviewed by Frank Chodorov.

Mr. Churchill's picturesque description of the USSR as a mystery wrapped in an enigma is true only if one insists on seeing it that way. Just as a puzzle trick seems insoluble when one goes at it without regard for the key principle which the puzzle-maker employed in making it, so the USSR fails to make sense to us if we do not take into account the motivations of the commissars and the conditions that favored their plans. After all, the commissars are only people, and what they do and have done can be explained in the light of what any people, starting with the premise of Communism, would do under any given set of circumstances.

This is the approach to the problem of the USSR that William Henry Chamberlin employs in his illuminating new book, *Beyond Containment.* He knows Russia, he knows Communism, and in the light of that knowledge he explains why the commissars did what they did when the Allies, particularly the U.S., presented them with opportunities. It is as simple as that. Starting with the premise that these commissars are the heirs of the Czars, imbued with the same urge toward conquest, but reinforced with an ideology that repulses any and all moral inhibitions, Mr. Chamberlin shows how from Yalta to Korea these characters played out their parts logically. The present impasse in the confrontation of the U.S.A. and the USSR came about not because the commissars acted out of character, but because we assumed that they might. And he points out that unless we assess the Soviet realistically, in the light of experience, and vigorously oppose their program of world conquest, their success is assured. It is not what Russia does that will determine the end results, but what we do.

Our present relations with Russia began with appeasement. Even during the war, when we had the upper hand, because Russia was dependent on our help in its struggle with Germany, President Roosevelt and his entourage went out of their way to give her everything she wanted without demanding any *quid pro quo;* the general idea was that the character of the beast could be changed by kindness. After the war, though Russia demonstrated time and again that it could not be done, we continued to try to bribe her into decent behavior. The failure of appeasement to halt the Communists in their drive toward world conquest led Washington to drop that policy in favor of containment — the idea of holding the USSR within that third of the world which we had allowed her to conquer or dominate. It is now evident that containment has also failed, that the commissars are not satisfied to stay put, and are going places through their vast propaganda machine, fifth columns and acquiescent satellites.

It is now necessary, says Mr. Chamberlin, and it appears that the Eisenhower Administration is veering that way, to meet the Soviets' drive toward world domination with active opposition. The U.S. must take into consideration the weaknesses inherent in the Soviet structure and exploit them. Propaganda, directed toward the peoples enslaved by the commissars, and unequivocally intended to stir up internal disorder, is our principal weapon; the possibility of open warfare must not be ruled out, but he suggests that if it does come it will be because internal troubles will force the commissars to that course in desperation.

Of the many books on the present international situation that have come to this reviewer's attention — one cannot read all of them — this one is by far the most lucid, most concise and most satisfying. One lays it down with the conviction that the author knows his subject — and with the wish that our political leaders were equally informed and equally straightforward in their thinking.

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